

S 2764

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

February 21, 1977

ing that if confirmed by the Senate, they will respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

With every good wish, I am
Sincerely,

RUSSELL B. LONG,
Chairman.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, this has been cleared with the minority side, I believe, and I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the nomination, as in executive session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The nomination will be stated.

The second assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Laurence N. Woodworth, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nomination.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Tennessee desire recognition?

Mr. BAKER. I do, Mr. President.

NOMINATION OF ADM. STANSFIELD TURNER

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, on February 10, 1977, the President forwarded to the Senate the nomination of Adm. Stansfield Turner as Director of Central Intelligence with the stipulation that he so serve in the grade of admiral. Today, on the eve of confirmation hearings by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, I would like to express my personal concern over that aspect of the nomination that would press a ranking commissioned officer on active duty status into service as the Director of Central Intelligence.

While active military service is neither technically disqualifying for this position nor without historical precedent, it is noteworthy that one has to reach back 24 years to the postwar infancy of the Central Intelligence Agency to find such a precedent. Furthermore, the stipulation of service in grade is without precedent in the history of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Director of Central Intelligence has never been perceived as a coveted duty assignment for the military careerist. Quite to the contrary, the Director of Central Intelligence has a unique position as principal intelligence adviser to the President, head of the U.S. intelligence community, and Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Our history has demonstrated the wisdom of insuring that the Director of Central Intelligence retain a large measure of real and apparent independence from other elements of the intelligence community in discharging these responsi-

bilities. Any perceived limitations on the arms length deliberations of the Director of Central Intelligence would threaten to impair both the Director's effectiveness and the credibility of the intelligence community at home and abroad. To risk such a perception at a time when our intelligence community is making great strides to restore an impaired credibility is, in my opinion, both unnecessary and unwise.

I express these reservations without any intention of impugning the qualifications of the Director-designate. On the contrary, I have met with Admiral Turner and am most impressed with him as an individual. I salute his outstanding record of achievement. The reservations I today express are solely with a concept—with the symbolism apparent in that concept.

I have personally urged Admiral Turner to resign his commission, an action that would avoid this unnecessary problem and enable him to serve his country in civilian ranks as nobly as he has in military service. I believe it timely and appropriate that I share these reservations with my colleagues in the Senate.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 23—
THE MARIGOLD AS NATIONAL
FLORAL EMBLEM

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I suspect that some of our colleagues who have served a number of years in this body would feel that something was missing in the Senate if a new Congress convened without the introduction of a resolution to designate the marigold as our national flower.

Well, I certainly would not want to disappoint them or the many Americans devoted to this beautiful flower, and I am today introducing a joint resolution providing for the adoption of the American marigold as the national floral emblem of the United States.

I might point out, for the information of some of our junior colleagues, that my late father-in-law, Senator Everett M. Dirksen, introduced this resolution in four successive Congresses. After his death in 1969, Senator Mansfield, the former majority leader, and I carried on Senator Dirksen's effort; and I am pleased and proud to again propose legislation to fulfill his longtime dream.

Senator Dirksen devoted some of his most colorful rhetoric to extolling the virtues of his favorite flower:

I can think of nothing greater or more inspiring—

He said—

than a field of blooming marigolds tossing their heads in the sunshine and giving a glow to the entire landscape. The marigold beguiles the senses and ennobles the spirit of man.

His introduction of legislation making the marigold the national flower created a good deal of controversy. Other Members of Congress offered measures to confer the honor upon their own States' flowers, including the rose, the iris, and the carnation. The daisy, dandelion, and even the corn tassel were suggested as candidates. In the midst

of the storm, however, Senator Dirksen stood firm; and I feel that his arguments in favor of the marigold outweigh those which have been advanced on behalf of any other flower.

The marigold is possessed of a history rich in folklore. Cultivated by the Aztecs for its beauty and because it was thought to have medicinal value, the marigold was carried to Spain by Hernando Cortez, from whence its popularity spread throughout Europe and Northern Africa. I understand that monks and nuns, in dedicating the flower to the Virgin Mary, called it "Mary's gold," giving rise to the common name "marigold" and making the marigold a symbol of religious faith.

The marigold was later brought to North America by European colonists; and it soon became a favorite in gardens throughout the Colonies, including that of George Washington at Mount Vernon. Since that time, the marigold has been improved through the efforts of American seed growers so that it has attained greater hardiness, a wider variety of colors and larger flowers.

It is now easily grown from seed and can be found in great profusion throughout all 50 States. It is loved by millions of Americans for its great beauty and embodies, more than any other flower I can think of, the quality of the American spirit—humility, strength of character, endurance, and hope.

The United States is the only major "free" country in the world which lacks a national floral emblem. Whereas the rose is the national flower of seven nations, the marigold is not the national flower of any foreign nation, nor is it the State flower of any of our States. It grows well in every State, however; and the legislatures of three of our States, Georgia, Illinois, and Indiana, have approved resolutions recommending that the marigold be adopted as our national flower.

Mr. President, I hope that the 95th Congress will make it possible, by approving this resolution, for the marigold, a flower which belongs to America and all Americans, to take its place beside the American eagle and the American flag as a symbol of the United States.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution be printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, knowing full well that there was no possibility that I could rise to the grandeur of the occasion and the precedent that has been established by Senator Dirksen on such occasions in the past, I will refrain from trying.

But, Mr. President, I send to the desk a joint resolution to that effect and ask for its appropriate referral.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

S.J. RES. 23

Whereas the peoples of the world have from time immemorial adopted emblems—flags, birds, flowers—for their countries, representatives of their national virtues; and

warders Association of America, Inc., Washington, D.C.; Gregory Halpin, American Association of Port Authorities, Baltimore; Francis B. Burch, Attorney General of Maryland, Annapolis; and Gilbert M. Weinstein, New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New York City.

Hearings continue on Monday, February 28, with Secretary of State Vance.

PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYMENT

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee began consideration of S. 427, authorizing funds to extend the public works employment program and to establish a youth community improvement projects program, but did not complete action thereon and will meet again tomorrow.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 174, to amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 so as to halt the importation of Rhodesian chrome (amended);

an original resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to actions of the current regime in Uganda, including the recent deaths of the Anglican Archbishop and two government officials;

the nomination of Paul C. Warnke, of the District of Columbia, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; and

a Foreign Service Information Officer Promotion list dated January 10, 1977.

Also, committee announced subcommittee chairmanships as follows:

European Affairs, Senator Biden,
East Asian & Pacific Affairs, Senator Glenn,
Western Hemispheric Affairs, Senator Sarbanes,
Near Eastern & South Asian Affairs, Senator Stone,
African Affairs, Senator Clark,
Arms Control, Oceans, and International Environment, Senator Pell,
Foreign Assistance, Senator Humphrey,
Foreign Economic Policy, Senator Church,
International Operations, Senator McGovern.

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

Committee on Human Resources: Committee held an organization meeting where it adopted its rules of procedure for the 95th Congress and announced assignments to subcommittees as follows:

Labor,

Senators Williams (chairman), Randolph, Pell, Nelson, Riegle, Javits, Schweiker, Stafford,

Handicapped,

Senators Randolph (chairman), Williams, Eagleton, Stafford, Hatch,

Education, Arts, and Humanities,

Senators Pell (chairman), Randolph, Kennedy, Eagleton, Stafford, Schweiker, Hayakawa, Javits, (Ex Officio),

Employment, Poverty, and Migratory Labor,

Senators Nelson (chairman), Cranston, Hathaway, Riegle, Javits, Hatch, Chafee,

Health and Scientific Research,

Senators Kennedy (chairman), Pell, Nelson, Hathaway, Schweiker, Javits, Chafee,

Aging,

Senators Eagleton (chairman), Kennedy, Cranston, Chafee, Hayakawa,

Child and Human Development,

Senators Cranston (chairman), Riegle, Hayakawa, and

Alcoholism and Drug Abuse,

Senators Hathaway (chairman), Williams, Hatch,

ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee continued hearings on S. 11, and printed amendment No. 40 thereto, providing for the appointment of additional district court judges, receiving testimony from Senators Huddleston and Abourezk; Chief Judges Bernard Moynahan, Lexington, Kentucky, Fred Nichol, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Edward Northrop, Baltimore, and Otto R. Skopil, Jr., Portland, Oreg.; Judges William Stuart, Des Moines and James Browning, San Francisco; and David Cohen, Common Cause, Washington, D.C.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

AMERICAN LEGION LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Committee held hearings to receive legislative recommendations for 1977 from William J. Rogers, National Commander, The American Legion.

Committee recessed subject to call.

NOMINATION—CIA

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held hearings on the nomination of Admiral Stanfield Turner, to be Director of Central Intelligence, where the nominee, who was introduced to the committee by Senators Stevenson and Percy, testified and answered questions on his own behalf. Testimony was also received from David Cohen, Common Cause; John Marks, Center for National Security Studies; and Richard Cohen, U.S. Labor Party, all of Washington, D.C.

Committee will meet tomorrow to consider this nomination.

ECONOMIC STIMULATION

Select Committee on Small Business: Committee held hearings to consider the impact of the Carter Administration's 1977 economic stimulation package on small

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International Trade Commission is not acted on, what does that tell the Senator from New Hampshire about the usefulness and the meaning of the 1974 Trade Act? Is the Trade Act worth the paper it is written on? Is there no relief available for the shoe industry, which, beyond a doubt, is one of the most beleaguered industries in the United States?

Mr. MCINTYRE. I say to my good friend from Missouri that if we fail to get the relief for the shoe industry with the law that is now on the books and with the recommendation of the Trade Commission, I am afraid the shoe industry will go down the drain, with all it means to the small towns and rural areas of this country. I do not know what it means so far as what the stand of this Senator on free trade is going to be, but I will be hard-nosed about it.

The Senator from Missouri states the case. We had a law in 1971. It was sabotaged. We saw the Republican President last year turn his back on us. We are hoping, with all the hope we have, that President Carter will see his way to help the shoe industry.

As I have said in my remarks, there is a feeling of danger already, that the bureaucracy already is more concerned about the economies of some of our international competitors than it is about our own industry. It would be a sad day for this country, if we were not to protect the shoe industry.

Mr. EAGLETON. Other industries in this country are having their difficulties vis-a-vis foreign imports—television sets, textiles, and so forth. Does the Senator from New Hampshire know of any industry in this country where the case for relief is so compelling as in the shoe industry? Does he know of any industry harder hit or with more lost jobs as a result of increased foreign imports? Is this not the most solid case that is conceivable under the sun? If it does not cry out for redress, God knows what would.

Mr. MCINTYRE. The Senator from Missouri is correct. The statistics are alarming. I do not know of any industry that is suffering to the extent of the shoe industry. I do not know of any other industry that can say it has to put up with what the shoe industry has to put up with. I believe that the penetration now of foreign imports on the shoe industry takes up 47 percent of the domestic market.

Mr. EAGLETON. I thank my colleague. I thank him for the distinguished leadership he has given to this cause.

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, I, too, thank the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire for his very forceful and articulate presentation of the serious import problem faced by the American nonrubber footwear industry and of the great and urgent need for import relief.

In my own State of Pennsylvania—which is the largest producer of any State—we have witnessed the closing of 50 footwear plants and the loss of thou-

sands and thousands of jobs in the footwear industry. Indeed, for the second time in a year, the International Trade Commission has reached a unanimous finding of injury to the domestic industry caused by increased footwear imports.

It is no wonder since, as was pointed out here repeatedly—but it needs to be underscored—more than 40 percent of the domestic shoe market consists of shoes made abroad. What kind of convincing do we need that now is the time to act?

I supported the last trade bill that was passed because a mechanism was provided for, and now we are trying to use this relief mechanism. If the people administering the program are not going to use this relief mechanism, then we will take a hard look at the law we have and whether we need this law at all, when we have this situation again.

I am pleased to join the Senator from New Hampshire in urging restrictions on these imports: before thousands more people are forced out of work.

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, it is good to have the able Senator from Pennsylvania working on our side. We know of his long and keen interest in the shoe industry; and we hope, along with him, that relief is on the way.

I yield 1 minute to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, I associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire today.

In the State of Tennessee, we manufacture or did manufacture a great number of shoes during the past years. The chief foreign imports have cut drastically into the shoe market in our area. It has caused great unemployment. We have counties in our State with unemployment figures running as high as 18 percent and 20 percent.

I thank the Senator from New Hampshire for his very timely remarks today, and I wish to go on record as associating myself with him completely.

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, we are glad to welcome the junior Senator from Tennessee to the ranks of those who try to help the shoe industry.

I am happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I congratulate the Senator from New Hampshire and join my colleagues in expressing the hope that President Carter will act on the recommendation of the International Trade Commission to assure the survival of our U.S. footwear industry.

That our footwear industry has been severely injured by a rising tide of imports is beyond question. In 1963, footwear imports accounted for just 14 percent of domestic consumption, but during the first 9 months of 1976, imported footwear averaged 50 percent of domestic consumption. And during that same period, jobs for Americans workers in the footwear industry have declined from 237,000 to 171,000.

The remedy proposed by the International Trade Commission would not eliminate imports of footwear U.S. con-

sumers would still have the opportunity to choose imported footwear that differs in style and quality or price from U.S.-made footwear. The ITC's proposal, however, would at least slow down the avalanche of footwear imports that is burying our footwear industry and putting U.S. workers out of work.

In my own State of Rhode Island, there are many specialty firms that produce thread, laces, fabrics, buckles, and ornaments used by U.S.-footwear manufacturers. These firms and their workers face a bleak future unless some steps are taken to assure the survival of our footwear industry.

Accordingly, I hope very much that President Carter will take action to prevent further serious damage to our footwear industry and American footwear workers.

Mr. MCINTYRE. I appreciate, Mr. President, the fine statement of the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, with whom we not only share the cold winters but also our economic plight.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider the nomination of Admiral Turner.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF ADM. STANSFIELD TURNER TO BE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the 3-day rule be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the nomination.

The second assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Nomination as Director of Central Intelligence of Adm. Stansfield Turner.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, the Select Committee on Intelligence, to which was referred the nomination of Adm. Stansfield Turner, of Illinois, to be the Director of Central Intelligence, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the nomination be confirmed.

Admiral Turner's nomination was sent to the Senate by President Carter on February 10, 1977, and referred to the Select Committee on Intelligence on the same day. On February 10, public announcement was made and printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that a hearing would be held on February 22 and that all those who wished to testify were so invited. Hearings were held on February 22. All who indicated a desire to appear were notified and testimony and statements were received from all witnesses present.

On Wednesday, February 23, 1977, the committee met in public session. By unanimous vote it was agreed to report favorably to the Senate the nomination of Adm. Stansfield Turner.

Mr. President, Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP91-00901R000600380001-3
sent that an excerpt of the report of the committee be made a part of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NOMINATION AS DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE OF ADM. STANSFIELD TURNER

The Select Committee on Intelligence, to which was referred the nomination of Admiral Stansfield Turner, of Illinois, to be the Director of Central Intelligence, having considered the same, reports favorably therein and recommends that the nomination be confirmed.

BACKGROUND OF COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

Admiral Turner's nomination was sent to the Senate by President Carter on February 10, 1977 and referred to the Select Committee on Intelligence on the same day. On February 10 public announcement was made and printed in the Congressional Record that a hearing would be held on February 22 and that all those who wished to testify were so invited. Hearings were held on February 22. All who indicated a desire to appear were notified and testimony and statements were received from all witnesses present.

On Wednesday, February 23, 1977, the committee met in public session. By unanimous vote (and by a majority of those present and forming a quorum of the Committee) it was agreed to report favorably to the Senate the nomination of Adm. Stansfield Turner.

ISSUES CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE

In an opening statement, the chairman of the committee, Senator Daniel K. Inouye, outlined the committee's expectations for a new Director of Central Intelligence and stated:

"The national intelligence system requires a leader that will be able to direct the activities of the many highly complex organizations in the national intelligence community * * * The position of the Director of Central Intelligence requires the ability to manage, to set priorities and to allocate resources * * * The most important duty of the Director * * * is to provide the President and the national leadership, in both the executive and legislative branches with the best information and analysis of that information available to the United States Government. Independence of mind, mature judgment and an analytic bent are qualities that must be possessed by the Director * * *

"It will be the task of the Director of Central Intelligence to assure that our national intelligence system * * * will work under the Constitution and the law. A close working relationship between the Director * * * and the committee is vitally important * * * If the public is to have the confidence that necessarily secret activities of the United States are being conducted in conformity with the Constitution and the law and with the purpose of strengthening our free democratic society."

Admiral Turner was introduced by Senator Adlai Stevenson. Later in the day Senator Charles Percy of Illinois testified before the committee in favor of Admiral Turner's confirmation.

In morning and afternoon sessions the members of the committee questioned Admiral Turner on numerous issues, among them, possible conflicts created by serving both as an active military officer and as Director of Central Intelligence; the relationship between the DCI and the oversight responsibilities of the Senate Select Committee as set forth in Senate Resolution 400; the authority for and the restraints upon clandestine activities; the overall quality of

ship between the DCI and the President; the necessity to protect the civil liberties of American citizens; and the need for statutory charters for the intelligence agencies.

In response to committee questioning, Admiral Turner agreed not to seek the offices of Chief of Naval Operations or Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff when these become vacant in 1978, and he recognized the committee's concern for continuity of leadership in the national intelligence community. He indicated his willingness to provide the select committee with full and timely information on CIA covert action and clandestine collection programs. He promised to work with this committee in considering new statutory charters for the intelligence agencies, and he evidenced real concern, both in his opening statement and in his answers to questions, for the need to insure that intelligence activities do not adversely affect the constitutional or legal rights of American citizens.

Admiral Turner assured the committee on the basis of discussions with President Carter that he will have regular access to the President and that he will provide the President with detailed and objective information. He recognized the need for any Director of Central Intelligence to be ready to resign rather than to implement directives which he believes are unconstitutional, illegal, or in conflict with his moral standards. Finally, Admiral Turner expressed his determination to produce national intelligence which is objective, which acknowledges diverse viewpoints within the intelligence community, and which elucidates the rationales for those contrasting views. Admiral Turner will respond in writing to a series of other questions submitted by the committee. His responses will be published in the committee's hearing record.

Following Admiral Turner's testimony, the committee heard statements from Mr. David Cohen, president of Common Cause; Mr. John Marks, project director of the Center for National Security Studies; and Mr. Richard Cohen of the U.S. Labor Party.

In view of Admiral Turner's demonstrated leadership abilities, his awareness of the need to strengthen the effectiveness of the national intelligence community, and to improve the quality of the information and analysis it produces for the President and the Congress, his pledge to work closely with the Select Committee in all matters mandated by Senate Resolution 400, and his strongly expressed commitment to conduct this Nation's intelligence activities under the Constitution and the law, the committee recommended that Admiral Turner be confirmed by the Senate.

ROLLCALL VOTE

For—17

Inouye	Biden	Mathias
Goldwater	Morgan	Pearson
Bayh	Hart	Chafee
Stevenson	Moynihan	Lugar
Hathaway	Case	Wallop
Huddleston	Garn	

Against—0

APPENDIX

The Select Committee on Intelligence submits a two-part Questionnaire and Financial Disclosure Statement to each nominee for the positions of Director of Central Intelligence and the present statutory position of Deputy Director. Part I appears below and consists of responses to questions relating to personal background, qualifications, and general financial arrangements.

Part II consists of specific financial data, which the committee requested in part because the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 allows the Director of Central Intelligence exceptional discretion over the disbursement of funds. Part II is available for

public inspection at the offices of the Select Committee on Intelligence.

Admiral Turner has informed the select committee that he will place his investments in a blind trust under the guidelines established by the administration for Level II and Cabinet appointments. He indicated he will disclose the details of his trust arrangements in the near future.

PERSONAL BACKGROUND, QUALIFICATIONS AND GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS

Part I.

Name (including any former names used): Turner, Stansfield.

Address (List current residence and mailing address): Commander in Chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe, Box 1, FPO NEW YORK 09524 (Office) Villa Nike, Via Scipione Capece, 8, Naples Italy (Residence).

Position to which nominated: Director of Central Intelligence.

Date of nomination: February 7, 1977.

Date of birth: 1 Dec. 1923.

Place of birth: Chicago, Illinois.

Marital status: Married. Full name of spouse (including any former names used by spouse): Patricia Busby Turner; at time of marriage, Patricia Busby Whitney (widow). Names and ages of children: Daughter: Laurel Echevarria, 31; Son: Geoffrey Whitney Turner, 28.

Education, institution, dates attended, degrees received, dates of degrees:

Amherst College, 1941-1943, honorary doctorate, June 1976.

U.S. Naval Academy, 1943-1946, bachelor of science, June 1946.

Oxford University, Oxford, England, 1947-1950, master of arts, Feb. 1950.

Harvard Business School, Boston, Mass., Feb.-May 1966, graduate of Advanced Management Program.

Roger Williams College, Bristol, Rhode Island, no attendance, honorary doctorate, May 1976.

Honors and awards: List below all scholarships, fellowships, honorary degrees, military medals, honorary society memberships, and any other special recognitions for outstanding service or achievement:

Rhodes Scholar; Honorary Doctorate Degree, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts; Honorary Doctorate Degree, Roger Williams College, Bristol, Rhode Island; Three Legion of Merit Medals; One Bronze Star Medal with Combat V.

Memberships: List below all memberships and offices held in professional, fraternal, business, scholarly, civic, charitable and other organizations:

Council on Foreign Relations, New York, New York, none.

International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, none.

U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Maryland, none.

U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association, Annapolis, Maryland, none.

Association of American Rhodes Scholars, none.

Employment record: List below all positions held since high school, including the title or description of job, name of employer, location of work, and dates of inclusive employment:

U.S. Navy: 1943-Date.

Midshipman, U.S. Naval Academy: 1943-1946.

-Naval Officer, 1946-Date.

Government reference: List any experience in or direct association with Federal, State, or local governments, including any advisory, consultative, honorary or other part-time service or positions:

U.S. Navy: 1946-Date.

Published writings: List the titles, publishers and dates of books, articles, reports or other published materials you have written:

"The Naval Balance: Not Just a Numbers

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Game" (Foreign Affairs magazine, Winter 1977).

"The Missions of the Navy" (U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, December 1972).

Political affiliations and activities:

List all memberships and offices held in or financial contributions and services rendered to all political parties for election committees during the last ten years: None.

Qualifications: State fully your qualifications to serve in the position to which you have been named:

My qualifications for the position of Director of Central Intelligence derive from my thirty years of government service as a naval officer. In that service I have been a frequent user of intelligence at successively higher levels of command. I have also been a manager of sizeable assets, ranking from individual ships to NATO's Southern Command with over 800,000 men from five nations. I believe that those experiences enable me to place national intelligence in proper perspective and to exercise the leadership and managerial skills to cope with a program of the magnitude of the DCI's.

Potential conflict of interest

Please describe any employment, investment, association, activity which might create, or appear to create, a conflict of interest in the position to which you have been nominated: None.

As far as it can be foreseen, state your plans after completing government service. Please state specifically any agreements or understandings, written or unwritten, concerning employment after leaving government service, in particular concerning agreements, understandings or options to return to your current position.

My plans are to continue on active duty in the United States Navy. Upon completion of my intended position, I will be available for reassignment as desired by the President and the Secretary of Defense. I have made no agreements or understandings, either written or unwritten, concerning employment after I leave active military service.

Describe the financial arrangements you have made or plan to make, if you are confirmed, in connection with severance from your current position. Please include severance pay, pension rights, stock options, deferred income arrangements, and any and all compensation that will or might be received in the future as a result of your current position or your past business or professional relationships:

There will be no financial arrangements made in connection with severance from my current position. I intend to remain on active duty and there is no severance pay involved. Pension rights are those authorized anyone with my length of military service.

Please list below all corporations, partnerships, foundations, trusts, or other entities toward which you have fiduciary obligations or in which you hold directorships or other positions of trust: None.

Have you been an attorney for, or a representative or registered agent of, a foreign government, or any entity under the control of a foreign government? In your present position are you formally associated with individuals who are attorneys for, or representatives or registered agents of, foreign governments or entities? If the answer to either or both questions is yes, please describe each relationship on a separate sheet: No.

Explain how you will resolve any potential conflict of interest that may be disclosed by your responses to the above items:

My stocks and bonds will be placed in a blind trust.

Testifying before Congress:

1. Are you willing to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Congress on such occasions as you may be reasonably requested to do so? Yes.

2. Are you willing to provide such information as is requested by such committee? Yes. Other:

1. Have you ever been convicted (including pleas of guilty or nolo contendere) of any criminal violation other than a minor traffic offense? No.

2. Please advise the Committee of any additional information, favorable or unfavorable, which you feel should be considered in connection with your nomination. None.

3. Please provide the Committee with the names and current addresses of five individuals whom you believe are in a position to comment upon your qualifications for the office to which you have been nominated.

Senator John Chafee, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20310.

Rear Admiral "M" Staser Holcomb, USN, Office of the Secretary of Defense, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301.

Admiral E. R. Zumwalt, Jr., U.S. Navy (Ret), 4043 North 41st Street, Arlington, Virginia 22207.

Mr. Bayless Manning, President, Council on Foreign Relations, 58 East 68th Street, New York, New York 10021.

The Honorable Paul Ignatius, 3650 Fordham Road, Washington, D.C. 20016.

The undersigned certifies that the information contained herein is true and correct.

Signed: _____

Date: Feb. 15, 1977.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. INOUE. I would be very happy to yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I thank my distinguished chairman for having presented Admiral Turner's name in the way that he has.

The hearings, I want to report, were very good hearings. I think Admiral Turner will make one of the outstanding directors of intelligence that we have had.

To those who might be worried about his maintaining his rank, I will remind my colleagues that seven out of the last nine directors held military rank at the time of their service.

Admiral Turner has had executive experience from the lowest level of the military to a 4-star admiral and, as a 4-star admiral he was responsible for the activities of 800,000 men in southern NATO.

All throughout his career as a naval officer he naturally has had experience in intelligence, and the higher up the ladder he went the more experience he had.

I think he is ideally suited for this job, and I wholeheartedly join with my chairman in recommending that the body unanimously confirm him.

Mr. INOUE. I thank the Senator very much.

I am pleased to yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Hawaii.

Although I am not on the Committee on Intelligence I have the good fortune of having known and liked, admired Admiral Turner for some years. I believe he will make a fine Director of Central Intelligence.

He is a man who has good judgment; he is grounded, I think, in our own democratic ideas and background as a nation. He is a man who has the respect of those in the community and, at the same time will, I am sure, carry out the wishes of Congress with regard to his policies.

For this reason I am glad to support this nomination.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. INOUE. I yield to the Republican leader.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Hawaii for yielding. I will not reiterate the remarks I made this morning on my reservations pursuant to his earlier unanimous consent request except to say that notwithstanding my concern for the precedent that is being set in sending this nomination to the Senate as a dual nomination, that is, Director of Central Intelligence and serving in the role of admiral, and notwithstanding my previously expressed concern for that precedent, and notwithstanding my concern that this may have an unfortunate effect on future appointments, I still believe that Admiral Turner can serve, if chooses to do so, and I am sure he will, with distinction, as Director of Central Intelligence.

I know Admiral Turner will take account of the views that have been expressed by me and other Senators in their reservations about the proposition that an active-duty military officer would be Director of Central Intelligence.

I pledge to him that I will be glad to talk about that subject with him any time he wants to or any other matter affecting the future of the intelligence community in the United States.

My expression of opposition in no way diminishes my enthusiasm for the job I am sure he can and will do in refurbishing and reconstituting an effective, responsible and respected intelligence community.

So, Mr. President, with that preface I wish to announce to my colleagues in the Senate that I will nonetheless vote for his confirmation.

Mr. INOUE. I thank the Senator very much.

I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. SCHMITT. I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my distinguished minority leader in having the same reservations about the retention of the military hat, if you will, while also Director of Central Intelligence.

I am sure Admiral Turner will take into account these concerns and will insure that no conflict does occur in fact by having that military hat upon his head as well as the other.

I do hope, however, that the Senate will not look at this as a precedent for similar activities in the future.

I thank the Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I move that the nomination of Adm. Stansfield Turner, of Illinois, to be the Director of Central Intelligence, be confirmed.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Adm. Stansfield Turner to be Director of Central Intelligence?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the nominations placed on the Secretary's desk in the Foreign Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nominations will be stated.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations placed on the Secretary's desk in the Foreign Service.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered and confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEDICATING THE CANAL AND TOWPATH OF THE C. & O. CANAL TO JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

Mr. EAGLETON. Mr. President, I send to the desk a bill and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 776) to dedicate the canal and towpath of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Justice William O. Douglas, which was read the first time by title and the second time at length.

Mr. EAGLETON. Mr. President, the bill that Senators MAGNUSON, JACKSON, CRANSTON, and I have introduced would dedicate the canal and towpath of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park to Justice William O. Douglas in grateful recognition of his long and outstanding service as a prominent American conservationist and for his efforts to preserve and protect the canal and towpath from development.

This legislation authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to notify the public of the dedication of the canal and towpath to Justice Douglas. Such notification will take the form of changes in existing signs, materials, maps, and markers. The Secretary is also authorized and directed to incorporate into the park's interpretive programs the story of how Justice Douglas saved the canal and towpath from development. The Sec-

retary of the Interior is further authorized and directed to create and maintain a tasteful memorial to Justice Douglas which is appropriate for the canal environment.

Justice Douglas was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 17, 1938. When he retired on November 12 of last year he had been sitting on the Supreme Court for 36 years—the longest tenure in the history of this country.

Preceding his appointment to the Court, William O. Douglas acted as a valued confidant of President Roosevelt. He was one of the bright young people who came to Washington in the 1930's who were collectively known as New Dealers.

Justice Douglas' career on the bench was but one aspect of his life as a public servant. From 1937 to 1939 he was Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Prior to his Chairmanship, Justice Douglas served as a member of the Commission and also as the staff director of a Commission study.

At the age of 26 Justice Douglas became a faculty member of the Columbia Law School, where he taught for 4 years. He was also a member of the faculty at the Yale Law School for 8 years.

Justice Douglas is a prolific writer who has published over 30 books and numerous magazine articles. His travels around the world frequently became the subjects of his writing.

The day after his retirement from the Court, when asked how he would like to be remembered, he replied:

"I hope to be remembered as someone who made the Earth a little more beautiful.

His work as conservationist was, apparently, his most prized accomplishment.

Since his boyhood hikes in the Cascade Mountains in his home State of Washington, Justice Douglas has maintained a deep attachment to the land. At the age of 28 he turned down the offer of a substantial position with a top Wall Street law firm—passing up certain wealth. In his autobiography he explains his decision by saying:

"I looked around at the older men in my profession and I knew I didn't want to be like any of them. They couldn't climb a mountain, couldn't tie a dry fly; they knew nothing about the world that was closest to me, the real world, the natural world.

Justice Douglas devoted a considerable part of his life to the preservation of the environment. He spoke, wrote, and became involved in many crusades to save rivers, lakes, and trees across the country. In Hartford, Wash., he helped form a protest group to stop a dam which would wipe out some of the spawning grounds of the Chinook salmon and wintering areas for thousands of ducks and Canadian honkers. In eastern Kentucky he helped save the Red River Gorge from being flooded by a dam. In Arkansas, he ran the Buffalo River to dramatize the need to preserve the river bottom from a dam. In Allerton Park, Ill., he worked to prevent a dam from being built on the Sangamon River.

Justice Douglas' preservation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which runs west of Washington, D.C., along the north bank of the Potomac River, is probably his preeminent single accomplishment. In 1954 plans had matured to convert the C. & O. Canal into a highway. In a letter to the Washington Post, urging preservation of the canal, Justice Douglas said:

"The stretch of 185 miles of country from Washington, D.C. to Cumberland, Maryland is one of the most fascinating and picturesque in the nation. . . . It is a refuge, a place of retreat, a long stretch of quiet and peace at the Capitol's back door . . . a place not yet marred by the roar of wheels and the sound of horns. . . .

In his letter to the Post he proposed an 8-day hike down the length of the canal to expose its natural values. The Justice's hike attracted the attention of the radio and television networks and heightened public interest in the canal as a recreational property. Following the hike the Washington Post, the National Park Service and sentiment on Capitol Hill reversed—the highway was stipped. In 1971 a bill was passed making the canal a national historical park.

Today, the C. & O. Canal National Historical Park is an extraordinary recreational park enjoyed by thousands of Americans. Without the work of Justice Douglas, this would certainly not be the case. Dedication of the canal to Justice Douglas is an appropriate gesture.

According to the National Park Service there are between 120 and 150 signs which bear the name Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park or an abbreviation thereof. If the signs are cut at an appropriate place and another piece of wood is inserted bearing the words "Dedicated to Justice William O. Douglas," the cost would be approximately \$20,000. Replacement of all the signs would cost \$50,000.

Certainly the dedication of the C. & O. Canal and Towpath to Justice Douglas is a small tribute to so eminent a public servant. The body of law which bears his imprint—particularly as regards first amendment protection for the citizen—will be a truly appropriate tribute to an extraordinary jurist. The millions of trees and hundreds of waterways which owe their existence to him will be the suitable tribute to a resolute conservationist. The improvement of cross-cultural understanding and international harmony will be the proper tribute to his travels and writing.

Mr. President, the organizations associated with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park and the Nation's major environmental organizations have offered their endorsement of this legislation. At this time I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record letters which I have received from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Association, the Canal and River Rights Council, the Friends of the Earth, the Izaak Walton League of America, the National Audubon Society, the National Parks and Conservation Association, the National Wildlife Federation, the Defenders of Wildlife, and the Wilderness Society.

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United Nations would participate in the establishment of new regimes in southern Africa. Looking even farther ahead, we may also find it useful and feasible some day to begin to implement the full-fledged peace enforcement powers of the Security Council which are spelled out in the United Nations Charter.

The United Nations also plays a constructive role with respect to certain social and economic issues, notably the so-called North-South dialog on economic issues and the world distribution of wealth. The Conference on International Economic Cooperation, CIEC, has been working fitfully—but on the whole constructively—in Paris on such issues as the staggering increase in international indebtedness—especially of the poorer countries—which is due largely to the multifold increase in the price of oil imports.

When the CIEC Conference resumes in April, I would like to see the United States address itself in a generous but responsible spirit to the needs of the developing countries for debt relief, financing of energy imports, and commodity price stabilization. For these purposes we must press energetically for a common strategy with the developed industrial countries and also the major oil-exporting countries—only a few of whom so far have acknowledged their extraordinary responsibility for maintaining world financial stability and heading off the real danger of a global Great Depression.

I would also like to see the United States, acting within the framework of the United Nations, take a strong new initiative this year to encourage population control programs. If the overstraining of the international financial system is the greatest short-term threat to the world economy, there can be little doubt that uncontrolled population growth is the greatest long-term threat. It is noteworthy that in the First United Nations Development Decade of the 1960's the developing countries taken together actually achieved their goal of raising annual growth rates to 5 percent, but the gain in per capita terms was more than wiped out by population growth, so that the gap between rich and poor countries actually grew wider during the 1960's.

The United Nations sponsored a World Population Conference at Bucharest in 1974, but little came of it except pious pleas and unrealistic attempts to shift the blame for economic ills from the failure of the third world countries to control population growth to the economic policies of the developed countries. Whatever merit there may be in these arguments—and I do not think there is much—it is obvious to any rational observer that no amount of aid is going to lift the burden of poverty from the third world unless effective measures are taken to curb population growth.

Accordingly, I would urge the Carter administration, acting both bilaterally and through international organizations, to establish a direct correlation between economic assistance and effective population control programs. This may seem severe, but our resources are limited and priorities must be established. It seems

to me infinitely more humane to direct our aid where it will really help people rather than to places where it will be quickly buried in the avalanche of uncontrolled population growth.

Why, it may be asked, is it important for the United States to work through, and try to strengthen, an organization so faulty as the United Nations. The answer is far less in the world organization's performance than in its still bright promise for the future. The Charter of 1945 remains the only real hope we have for a system of world peace under world law in the nuclear age, and the evolving United Nations system probably represents our best hope for a world in which social and economic justice can be brought within the reach of all peoples. For these reasons I hope that the new administration will treat the United Nations whenever feasible as its preferred forum of diplomacy and also of our foreign economic policy. A renewal of American commitment is required—not to the United Nations as it is but to what it is capable of becoming.

(This concludes additional statements submitted by Senators today.)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence have until 5 p.m. today to file the report on the nomination of Adm. Stansfield Turner to be Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECESS UNTIL 2 P.M. TOMORROW

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 2 p.m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SCHEDULING SENATE SESSIONS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I deliberately have been arranging for the Senate to convene in the afternoon rather than before noon as much as possible, and as often as possible, at 1 o'clock or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, so as to give committees ample opportunities to meet without interruptions. We also have avoided coming in on days when it was possible to do so.

I merely take the floor at this time to express the hope that committees will meet and take advantage of the opportunities during the early part of the year to conduct their business without interruptions; because as times goes on and we get deeper into the session, the Senate will have to meet earlier, and we will have to meet more often.

I am sure that the distinguished Republican leader joins me in expressing the hope that our committees can get as much work done as possible in the early part of the year; because when the fall comes, I think we will all be happy that we did as much work as we could get done in the early part of the year.

I hope for an October adjournment this year, as we had last year, and it will be difficult to have an October adjournment. It will take the cooperation of the other body, it will take the cooperation of the administration, it will take the cooperation of Senators on both sides of the aisle, and it will require working hard during the early part of the session.

I just want to call this to the attention of our colleagues, that we are doing our best here on the floor, from day to day, to accommodate committees, in the hope that in the long run it will inure to the benefit of Senators and to the benefit of the Senate.

Mr. BAKER, Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, I yield.

Mr. BAKER, Mr. President, I commend the majority leader for his remarks, and I thoroughly agree with and entirely support his statements.

The majority leader should be commended—and I commend him—for the appropriate and efficient allocation of the Senate's time in the weeks we have been in session.

I point out that the Senate has quickly dealt with all matters which have been presented to it and that the calendar is virtually without any business yet to be transacted. I think that augurs well for the future efficient operation of the Senate, and I am delighted that it has developed this way.

Now that the committees are getting underway, and now that the majority and minority members of the standing and other committees are established and the agenda for the year are being set, I believe that this extra time in the mornings and early afternoons can be very useful and can advance still further the efficient operation of the Senate.

So I join the majority leader in the hope that committees avail themselves well of that time and that we will take care of calendar business promptly. I pledge to the majority leader that I will cooperate in every way to dispatch the business of this body and to adjourn as soon as possible.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, I thank the distinguished Republican leader. His cooperation has been excellent, and it is much appreciated.

I believe that, as the days come and go, if committees can get into their work expeditiously, we will be able to handle floor work as rapidly as possible, and in the end the public will be served.

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AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO FILE REPORTS UNTIL MIDNIGHT TONIGHT

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that committees may have until midnight tonight to file reports.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORITY FOR INSERTION OF CERTAIN RECORD MATERIAL TODAY

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators may have until 5 p.m. today to insert statements, resolutions, bills, petitions, and memorials in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR THE RECOGNITION OF SENATOR SCHMITT TOMORROW

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the two leaders or their designees have been recognized under the standing order on Friday, the Senator from New Mexico, Senator SCHMITT, be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS UNTIL 2 P.M. TOMORROW

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in recess until 2 p.m. Friday.

The motion was agreed to; and at 3:41

p.m. the Senate recessed until Friday, February 25, 1977, at 2 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 24, 1977:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

James Alfred Joseph, of Indiana, to be Under Secretary of the Interior, vice Dale Kent Frizzell, resigned.

Leo M. Krulitz, of Indiana, to be Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, vice H. Gregory Austin, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Frank Alan Weil, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, vice Leonard S. Matthews, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Robert J. Brown, of Colorado, to be Under Secretary of Labor, vice Michael H. Moskow, resigned.

Donald Ellisburg, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice John C. Read, resigned.

Ernest Gideon Green, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice William H. Kolberg, resigned.

Carin Ann Clauss, of Virginia, to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor, vice William Jeffrey Kilberg, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Hale Champion, of Massachusetts, to be Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, vice Marjorie Ward Lynch, resigned.

Thomas D. Morris, of the District of Columbia, to be Inspector General, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (new position).

Mary Berry, of Colorado, to be Assistant Secretary for Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, vice Virginia Y. Trotter, resigned.

Arabella Martinez, of the District of Co-

lumbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, vice Stanley B. Thomas, resigned.

ACTION AGENCY

Mary Elizabeth King, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Director of the ACTION Agency, vice John L. Ganley, resigned.

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Charles Hugh Warren, of California, to be a member of the Council on Environmental Quality, vice Russell W. Peterson, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 24, 1977:

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Adm. Stansfield Turner, U.S. Navy, to be Director of Central Intelligence, and to have the grade of admiral while so serving.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Warren M. Christopher, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of State.

AMBASSADOR AT LARGE AND U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE

Elliot L. Richardson, of Massachusetts, to be an Ambassador at Large and the Special Representative of the President of the United States for the Law of the Sea Conference and Chief of Delegation.

The above nominations were approved subject to the nominees' commitments to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Foreign Service nominations beginning David G. Briggs, to be a Foreign Service Information Officer of Class 1, and ending Jane Daniel Wilson, to be a Foreign Service Information Officer of Class 7, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on January 10, 1977.